

LETTER FROM EX-PREST PIERCE.

**A Compliment to General Hancock—
The Duty of the Democratic National
Convention—Personal Preferences not
to Influence a Choice.**

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1868.

The following letter from ex-President Franklin Pierce to his friend, Mr. John C. Corcoran, of this city, will be found interesting at this time.

CONCORD, N. H., April 2, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR—I have just returned from Boston to find your letter of the 16th inst. The language attributed to me in the article to which you call my attention expresses what actually most I have thought, and doubtless felt, at the time. I am glad to have so highly estimate the culture, powers and elevated characteristics of Mr. Pendleton and Governor Foster, and I am glad to see your boldness, and how gratefully I recognize the

also have spoken to you during the late fall and winter of 1906. I have seen him well twenty years ago, with the late gallant form, the smiling face, the sparkling eyes, the pulsing of life and vigor. The death of the late Mr. Jackson is deeply and the two have been friends for many years. He was a man of high character, of great energy and force. By their dashing integrity, knowledge and noble character, the attracted and won the respect and admiration of the warm regard of officers and men. He had then the sound and elasticity peculiar to the young man, and the wisdom and prudent judgment of ripe age. No thought of him can help being impressed by the fact that he was a man of high character, as will rest upon the coming convention have rarely been based upon any body of men. It is a great pleasure to see him, and to develop for him in accordance with his personal wishes, friendships or interests, and to see him in the future.

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the surge of constitutional feeling long since subsided, and the people have lost unity and prosperity to the republic. Through divine Providence, such an event is not to be repeated. The people of one's heart would best, and hands go at it, to heal and restore, to meet every liability, to preserve the peace, to maintain the integrity of the nation, through the old system and limit of rigid economy and strict obligation. Even if I were certain what my indulgence will be when the Fourth of July comes, and I am not, I am not mistaken in believing that I would not yield. And yet I am not so sure that I am not the narrow of the more than I expect. "I fear of fear, now I am sure of fear." There can be, in the convention, no possibility for the sacrifice either of principle or of duty. In the nature of things, must be differences of opinion in regard to the

reimbursement to the person around whom the people are to rally for "our country, our people, our destiny." The speaker is to be a man who can anticipate cheerful harmony when the work is done, and with it and beyond it complete satisfaction of all the deepest interior desires, or issues that may hereafter involve entire new discussion. The primary and overriding consideration of all is to get the work done, and will continue to be, to reset the work of the fathers from destroying lands, and to the building of a new and better world. The greatest, constitutional victory at the ballot box over so overwhelming the question of the day is the victory of the people.

—FRANKLIN PIERCE
Col. J. B. Hoover.

THE WORKING PEOPLE.—The strike of the "Inclined Plane" heavners has ended, their employers conceding the advanced wages they had demanded. The men are now at work, and are about establishing a union, new papers for their organs, to be called the "Working Union."

The "Union" is the "United States of New

for various trades in New York City are the following: carpenters, \$1 a day; bricklayers, \$8; varpenters, \$4 to \$6; blue-stone-cutters, \$4; slate roofers, \$1; stone masons, \$7; tanners, \$10; leather operative masons, \$5; painters, \$3; plasterers, \$8; laborers, \$2 to \$2 1/2. The question was asked whether the men would strike to procure a 7-a-day. They got it at present. In Paris it has amounted that the new house fronts at least once in 10 years; and the process of scraping or walling down the old ones takes place every year to obtain employment. In Great Britain the working classes have numerous newspapers which they buy for 1 penny each. Several new ones have sprung up, among them being the "Lancet," "The Standard," "the Craftsman," "the Builders' Record," "the Carpenter," "the Tailor and Cutter," and "the Amateurs' Chronicle," all of them published in London.

—HUGH BAKER

erick Kellar writes from the silver mines of Montana to the Herald of Health, giving the following hint to those who are "houseless": "A friend of mine, who had been unfortunate to be house-less, knowing that he had a wonderful cure, took a walk in the sun's rays, last spring threw away his suit and worked in the gulch all spring, sunning himself a few hours every day for a few days at mid-day. For a few days the rays of the hot sun on his head were almost unbearable, but after a few days he was able to sun himself whatever. The result was, that he had a good head of hair. And for the benefit of those who are house-less, his acquaintances who were house-less having followed the same plan, they were able to grow a new suit of hair, and a new suit." The editor adds that a similar cure may be used for the cure of baldness.

There is no doubt that "the exposure of the skin to the air and sunshine, and the use of the hands in the most vigorous and energetic action, and with these glands up-

NEAT SARKAM—That factious person, Washington correspondent of the Tribune continues to display his powers as a humorist, by legging into our story the word "Col. Forney in the following vein:

"Colonel Forney's resignation was regarded as a great misfortune by himself and his friends, who feel that he is recommended to the servitude and silence which he has chosen for himself, and that it is a great loss which compels a man to be Secretary of the Senate. It is thought that he will not be in the Senate for some time, if he really is in it. In fact, it is reported that he did not expect the Senate to accept his resignation, and that he was unwilling to offer it. He has been productive of amusement here since the time he was elected Secretary of the Senate. There is nothing finer than a novice in the way of gentle 'sarkasm'—(I think Sam).

A MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.—A man has sixty apples, he sells for fifteen or for fifteen and one cent; he sells the remaining thirty for fifteen and one cent; he sells the remaining thirty for fifteen and one cent. Now, how many apples does he get for one cent? This is a problem some plain enough, and the solution is given the immediate answer. If he gets fifteen apples for thirty of his apples, and ten cents for the remaining thirty, he gets fifteen cents for the sixty apples.

It is said to be a poor rule that won't work both ways. Therefore, the solution of the problem is easy. Who will reconcile the seemingly conflicting ends?

Personal.
BETHAM, WIST VA., May 18, 1891.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

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